

change in the present edition is the use of the Engler and Prantl sequence as presented in Britton's *Manual*.—J. M. C.

THE SECOND FASCICLE of LÉVEILLÉ's⁸ monograph of *Oenothera* has appeared, the first fascicle having been noticed in this journal for April 1903 (p. 296). Naturally it is of great interest to American taxonomists, and contains a profusion of illustrations. The genera *Eulobus* and *Gayophytum* have been merged under *Oenothera*, and *O. bistorta* Nutt. has been replaced in great part by *O. chieranthifolia* Hornem.—J. M. C.

THE FOREST WEALTH OF OREGON is the title of a small pamphlet prepared by E. P. SHELDON⁹ setting forth the forest resources of the state, with a list of forest trees and larger shrubs. Of these thirty-eight are gymnosperms.—C. R. B.

IN CONTINUING his revision of *Eucalyptus*, MAIDEN¹⁰ presents *E. stellulata*, *E. coriacea*, and *E. coccifera*, under each species giving the description, synonyms, range, and affinity.—J. M. C.

THE EIGHTH VOLUME of the fourth series of HOOKER'S *Icones Plantarum* closes with the publication of the fourth part January 1905. The plates of this part are 2776-2800.—J. M. C.

NOTES FOR STUDENTS.

HESSELMAN¹¹ has published a paper on Swedish meadows, which should be carefully read by all who are engaged in ecological research, since no recent paper has gone more fundamentally or successfully into the real problems of ecology. The studies have been carried on for nearly a decade, and in a rather limited area in the neighborhood of Stockholm, and with especial detail on the little island of Skabbholmen. The "Laubwiesen" are meadows in which there are scattered deciduous trees, the general aspect being park-like. They might perhaps be regarded as edaphic savannas. These formations are rich in herbs and grasses, and are essentially without low shrubs. At an earlier time the "Laubwiesen" covered extensive areas, but they are now restricted to what may be called new terranes, especially near the coast and about inland lakes. They seem to be particularly favored by maritime climates and calcareous soils. Floristically the vegetation is closely related to that of oak or beech woods on calcareous soil rich in humus. The dominant trees are ash, oak, linden, elm, and beech,

⁸ LÉVEILLÉ, H., Monographie du genre *Oenothera*. Le Mans. 1905. 100 fr.

⁹ SHELDON, E. P., The forest wealth of Oregon. 12mo. pp. 32. pls. 4. Portland, Ore. Printed by direction of the Lewis and Clark Exposition Commission. 1904.

¹⁰ MAIDEN, J. H., A critical revision of the genus *Eucalyptus*. Part V. pls. 4. Published by the authority of the Government of the State of New South Wales. 1904. 2s. 6d.

¹¹ HESSELMAN, H., Zur Kenntnis des Pflanzenlebens schwedischer Laubwiesen. Eine physiologisch-biologische und pflanzengeographische Studie. Beih. Bot. Cent. 17:311-460. pls. 4-8. 1904.